marched through a snowstorm to the depot, where we bid the last good-bye to friends. Arriving at New York in the afternoon of the next day, we were marched to temporary barracks in front of the City Hall, where now the post office stands. After two days we took a boat to Fort Richmond, S. I., where Capt. Wood, of Co. A. urged me and three others to join his company, which we did, as we could draw no rations until we were assigned. We found Co. A a quiet, orderly set of men, mostly married, having enlisted as soon as they heard their name called in the draft going on at Ogdensburg. During the month four of the companies, under command of Maj. William H. Reynolds, were moved to Fort Schuyler, Co. A being one. There our duties were to guard a hospital and camp of sick, convalescents, recruits, deserters and bounty-jumpers. Quite a number of these lost their lives by drowning, trying to escape.

THE SOUP RIOT.

We had not been there very long when some dissatisfaction was heard about our evening soup. One evening this soup was extra thin, and with one accord the boys jumped up and overturned the tables with the soup and the steaming contents of the kettles on the floor, even upon the laps of some of the slow ones. This, of course, was reported to Gen. Brown, the Post Commandant, who invited the boys in company form, under direction of their Orderly Sergeants, to come upon the glacis

we joined the balance of the regiment at the Soldiers' Rest, near the depot, where we bunked once again in vermin-infested barracks until the next day. We then began our long march, loaded with many things deemed indiscensable. Our lead, and high log breastworks ran to the left things deemed indispensable. Our loads must have been somewhat similar to Si Klegg's as a recruit; but they dwindled from day to day. Our first day was not overdone, marching via Long Bridge to Alexandria, but the next was a rouser, and by evening, when the bugle sounded "Halt," near Fairfax, the boys would sink down where they stood, into the dust, upon their backs, heads hanging over knapsacks, utterly fagged. It was with great diffi-culty they were roused wher, "Fall in" was sounded. The road looked like a field of battle with 1.800 dead and dying strewn about—even the groans were not missing. We finally turned into a lot to camp. where we slept the sleep of the saints, judging from the silence in camp.

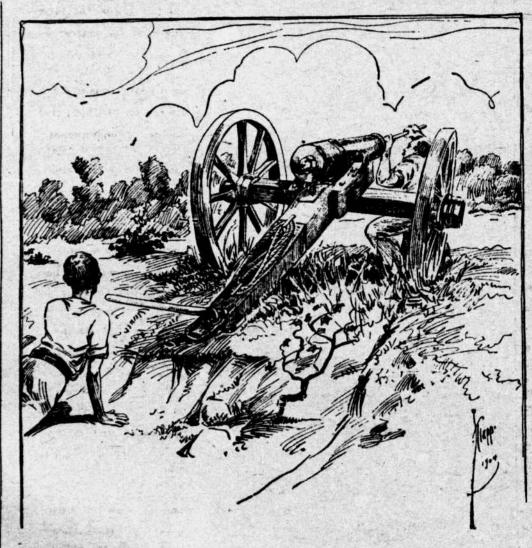
me natives appeared at daybreak, and were loaded with presents not wanted by us, such as blacking and clothes brushes, portfolios, bottles of bitters, extra clothng, shaving cups, dinner sets and other household and toilet articles. Our marchwas easier this day, loads being lighter, and we were getting used to it. We passed over Blackburn's Ford, Bell Run, and many historic places, which many of the boys in other days and regiments had visited, and which were pointed out to the green ones. Quite a number of the boys had re-enlisted from the New York State troops that were with Gen. McClellan on the Peninsula. May 1, 1864, at Warrenton Junction, Va., we were assigned as a provisional brigade in Gen. Ferrero's ourth Division, to the Ninth Corps. On the evening of May 2, the last dress parade was formed; it was a big affair—1,800 men and 58 officers, in three battalions; some of the other regiments looking on, as if Barnum had a show for their

the next two days we crossed the Rappa-hannock and the Rapidan, the latter after dark of the 4th, and after a great deal of halting we arrived alongside of a low, zigzag rail fence, where we remained. At daylight we saw cavalry pickets about a quarter mile ahead of us, and heard the rell of an attacking party to our left. The battle of the Wilderness had begun. We shifted to the left during the day, and by night were stationed in the edge of a woods, where we were ordered to lie down on our arms and make no noise. Another line, a New Hampshire regiment, was some 20 or 25 feet ahead of us in similar

## ALECK'S FIRST PRISONER.

About midnight some one stubbed the foot against the musket of Alex. McKinnon, who lay next to me, and Aleck growled "Who is this, and where do you knowing the thousand chances of death in belong?" Some one, in a frightened voice, answered: "I belong to the -th Ala-"H'm!-you can't come through here, then," said Aleck. Whereupon Percy on the other side of Aleck, punched him, saying: "Why, he is a reb: ou want to take him prisoner!" Aleck umped up, and said: "That's so; you are prisoner!" This was in a grand tone. excited as he was, and we laughed over it the rest of the night. The captor soon found a Provost-Marshal, to whom he gave up his prisoner, and returned to his

The next day, after moving several times, we were stationed behind log breast-works with a clearing in our front, and on times, we were stationed, behinding breast works with a clearing in our front, and on the other side of which Lieut. Charles A little fellow, but grittly, remained on the skirzish hinding a proposal. The same of the states are the sense of the states and that big Company works with a clearing in our front, and on the other side of which Lieut. Charles A little fellow, but grittly remained on the skirzish hinding a proposal to the states and that the content of the states are the sense of the states and that the content of the states are the sense of the states are the sense of the states are the state



and high log breastworks ran to the left there were many such, and high log breastworks ran to the left down to a swamp. The first evening Lieut. Hutchins had charge of a squad, I among them, and we had lively picket firing. After it got dark we watched for the flashes of the rebs' muskets and fired at them. So did the rebs at us. A squad of the 24th N. Y. Cav., some 20, got up at one time and gave a volley. I used my cartridges judiciously: but, still, used 38 of them that night. Not knowing where our regiment lay—and having no rations, we were being flanked, he ran past Capt.

Oh, ghastly sights were quite common in yesterday's struggle. The exposure of the batteries was such

and cautiously loaded it from below with-out drawing the enemy's fire. Between the We had procured wa

17th verse prominently showing forth—to me—like a beacon light. Look it up and say if this was not a direct answer and a comfort to me! Looking back now and this most bloody and persistent campaign, I am thankful to God, for He alone preserved me. I came home without a scratch. On another day, at Spotsylvania, we pushed our skirmish line quite a distance ahead, into and through the brush, after dark, and lay down on the end of our blankets, rubber below, and slapped the other end over our bodies, so that head and feet stuck out and got wet. It rained all night and the water "squashed" under us. It was too dark to see our neighbors, tion with his exploit, and no bantering saw against the sky the outlines of Q. M. Serg't Searles and that big Company Clerk, carrying a box of crackers coming over the knoll from the left. They stopped

New York by way of the Narrows, many of us looking upon headquarters and Fort Richmond for the last time. Arriving at Washington D. C. via Fortress Monroe. Washington, D. C., via Fortress Monroe, Maj. Reynolds, Lieuts. Hutchins and Cook, waded the river, hip deep. The bottom

our regiment lay—and having no rations, Lient. Hutchins took us a half mile or so back to the Provost-Marshal, who provided for us. The next day we rejoined the regiment lay—and having no rations, land on June 4, 1903), told me that when we were being flanked, he ran past Capt. Kiefer, Co. M. who lay badly wounded, and who, seeing him pass, held up his fine gold watch to take along. But Tri-

fro, still living, but the top of his skull shattered and the brain oozing out over his face.

Southern regiment, and our man, being the head of his grave, showing his face.

Texas men killed there. Each had a stick at the head of his grave, showing his his face.

Texas men killed there. Each had a stick at the head of his grave, showing his him, at the head of his grave, showing his him "14th N. Y.," whereupon his face.

At the first charge the rehels reached the first charge the remaining the first charge the remainin he and a number of others fell into their At the first charge the rebels reached

Through the Feet

a pair of the Drafts by return mail—prepaid—free on approval.



the right, facing south, and, like all other troops, had thrown up breastworks.

About 2 p. m. on the 30th the skirmishers were ordered out, and 15 of our company, including myself, went. Each group of five made a rifle pit, the three groups having but one shovel among them. We saw the rebels three-quarters of a mile away, when our group—the center one—recived the shovel to make our pit. The rebels we saw proved to be a General and his staff; but they did not stay there long, as they found they were in easy range.

About 4:30 p. m. we saw the advance of the rebels coming down to the flats. They filed to the left and continued until they exposed as line half a mile long. they exposed a line half a mile long. They formed a skirmish line and a single line of battle and about 5:30 p. m. advanced. We remained in the pits till the rebels arrived, when we fell back through a cornfield in front of our line of works. When we entered our works the rebels were less than 20 rods from them. That was about 6 o'clock. It was getting dark.

I was one of the last to get in. If Opdycke's Brigade was in our front it must have gone up a tree or into the ground, as not 10 minutes after I jumped over our works the rebels were upon us and the regiment on our left. I am sure it was an another than the same inquiry, comrade and compared to the the man be sent to Washington for court-martial; but Gen. Buford said: 'No; if I send that fellow there they will send him back promoted!' We moved away on the body was still hanging. The boys had cut off all his buttons and much of his clothes, and cut the tree nearly down, for souvenirs."

Answering the same inquiry, Comrade a cornfield in front of our line of works.

were told to remain in the works and hold them for half an hour, and the regiment left us and moved to the rear. At 12:30 a. m. the skirmishers left the works and passed through town and over the bridge, which was soon set on fire, and we began our return to Nashville—our third day and night without rest or sleep. First, on the cars, then on the road from Rome.

If the rebels had followed us they would have had a picnic that night. The fence corners and roadsides were thick with exhausted men—men dead in sleep from weariness.

state in a circular letter, that comrades contribute liberally and promptly. The association has adopted the share system. Each contributor of \$1 receives a certificate bearing a fine engraved potrait of Gen. Gibson. To those contributing \$10 ls also given a copy of the Gibson book. The appeal is a very earnest one.

CONGRESSMAN IS O. K.

John W. Ijams, Co. E, 21st Mo.; Co. K, 39th Mo.; Battery G, 4th Mo. Art.; Ozawakie, Kan., writes to Picket Shots: "I wish that you would publish the history of the 21st Mo. I think that I was

our works and fought us there for 15 Near the end of May our pickets were minutes. Many of them seized our guns and cautiously loaded it from below without from two little forth from below with were unabled up with other from fight out of the rebels who were theremand they had plenty of fight in them when it began, and it was a big contract to whip it out side the breastworks. John Rectified for that purpose and they had plenty of fight in them when it began, and it was a big contract to whip it out side the breatworks. John Rectified for that purpose and they had plenty of fight in them when it began, and it was a big contract to whip it out so were theremand they had plenty of fight in them when it began, and it was a big contract to whip it out so were theremand they had plenty of fight in them when it began, and it was a big contract to whip it out so were theremand they had plenty of fight in the wind had the first on, just out so were theremand they had plenty of fight in they had became Cosk. L. N. A. The was filled up with other companies recruited for that purpose and bead on them.

AN ANSWERED PRAYER.

This was the first time we ever faced death and battle, and although we did not flinch, it made me, at least, realize how near we are to death when in war. I did not want to die just then, and in the immore into the army if there had been more than one man deep. Every man had to be his own commander. It was nore than one man deep. Every man had to be his own commander. It was nore than one man deep. Every man had to be his own commander. It was nore than one man deep. Every man had to be his own commander. It was nore than one man deep. Every man had to be his own commander. It was nore than one man deep. Every man had to be his own commander. It was nore than one than one man deep. Every man had to be his own commander. It was nore than one than one man deep. Every man had to be his own commander. It was nore than one than one man deep. Every man had to be his own commander. It was nore than one than one man deep. Every man had to be his own commander. It was nore than one than one man deep. Every man had to be his own commander. It was nore than one was the hand of God. 26 a statement that the 1st Wis. was no was taught; the end was nigh. The son was taught; the end was nigh. The cheek are now getting ours in instalments of \$6 in the Second Brigade, varied at our home. Owensville, Ind. Some were wounded, but all returned home alive and are still living. James H. Clark ing in this fork, open and wet by the raims. The second Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Corps, at Chickamauga. Evidence are now getting ours in instalments of \$6 in the Regular Brigade—was composed of the little dook of the little dook of the little was at the second Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Corps—known in the family. Allison 62 and William M., 59."

DIFFIRM A T I ST

External remedy so successful that the makers send it FREE ON APPROVAL to anybody.

TRY IT.

Send your name and address to the makers of Magic Foot Drafts, the great Michigan cure for every kind of rheumatism—Chronic or Acute, Muscular, Scigave up his prisoner, and returned to his post. We could not see his face, but his manner and action betrayed great satisfaction with his exploit, and no bantering could get him angry.

Michigan cure for every and of the distance of Acute, Muscular, Scingle of the sky line. How I got into Co. F., where located or how severe. You'll get saw against the sky the outlines of Q. M. Sarg't Searcher and that his Company of the Drafts by return mail—

Sarg't Searcher and returned to his but saw objects only when they got above tism—Chronic or Acute, Muscular, Scingle in the regiment has changed as camp to the same chan federates withdrew, going toward Leb-

CLOSING DAYS OF THE WAR.

What a New York Heavy Battery Contributed to the Finish, and How It Endured.

By A. WENTZ, Co. A. 14th N. Y. H. A.

The recollections at this later later to long the recollection at this later later to long shift lived yell in summed in organization. The recollection at this later later to long the recollection at the later later to long the recollection at this later later to long the recollection at this later later to long the recollectio

ed out at that time, Aug. 15, 1867."

HANGED THE REBEL SPY. Comrade Corp'l J. S. Covanovan, Co. K. 1st Ohio L. A., Griffith, O., writes: "Comrade F. M. Williams, Urbana, O., lines on our left, further advanced than we, were driven back, and the rebels were close to us. We then fell back, going through a fine yard in the rear of a rebels were not 10 rods behind us. Here the battle of Getty of the city limits, in front of our left, further advanced than we, were driven back, and the rebels were driven back, and the rebels were on the rebels were not 10 rods behind us. Here tyshur. He was hanged on a locust tree, the battle of Getty limits, in front of our left, further advanced than we, were driven back, and the rebels were driven back, and the rebels were located for the city limits, in front of our left, further advanced than we, were driven back, and the rebels were driven back, and the rebels were located for the city limits, in front of our left, further advanced than we, were driven back, and the rebels were driven back, and the rebels were driven back, and the rebels were located for the rest of a skidney, bladder and uric acid diseases, poor digestion, when obliged to pass your water frequently night and day, smarting or irritation in passing, brick-dust or sediment in the urine, head ache, back ache, line were driven back, and the rebels were driven back, and the re ers to hold the line till the main line of the orders were just to let him hang for three days. When Gen. Buford ordered the spy hanged some of his staff advised that the

to hear him. As soon as they arrived a cordon of the 7th U. S. from the fort was quietly placed between them and barracks. After being soundly censured the ment were ordered to drill, which they did unit 2 a. m. Our soup and side dishes were found somewhat improved after that. About April 22 we received orders to join Gen. Grant at Warrenton Junction, Va. Our battalion, under Maj. Reynolds, shipped in one of those drab steamers, formerly a blockade runner, together with shipped in one of those drab steamers, formerly a blockade runner, together with swill—whip-poor-will! and not another several hundred recruits and men for the array whom we had to guard. We left we could hear the whip-poor-will whom whom we had to guard. We left we could not be left we could hear the whip-poor-will and not another several hundred recruits and men for the serveral hundred recruits and men for the sury whom we had to guard. We left we could hear the whip-poor-will and not another sound for the last time. Arriving at specific plant of the left we coveral that the plant of the left we could hear the whip-poor-will and not another should be a proportion of the last time. Arriving at specific plant of the last time and barracks. Jampec over our last of the last may eit was an hand to another specific plant in the field. At the end of the campaign the returned to us a full-fieldeged Marketine. The field. At the end of the campaign the returned to us at full-fieldeged Marketine. The field. At the end of the campaign the returned to us at full-fieldeg

Lient. Hutchins took us a half mile or so back to the Provost-Marshal, who provided for us. The next day we rejoined the regiment and while part of the regiment and while part of the regiment and while part of the regiment of the right or left, on duty, Co. A was placed on a skirmish line in a little grove of pines. In our front was a dense undergrowth, which was held by a strong skirmish line of the enemy; to the right a small knoll holding three or four hatteries of artillery, but no horses, and but our few living men. The dead and wounded batterymen lay and sat about the edge of not skirming men. The dead and wounded batterymen lay and sat about the edge of not skirming men. The dead and wounded batterymen lay and sat about the edge of not skirming men. The dead and wounded batterymen lay and sat about the edge of not in regiment, 18 don't want to criticize; but as to Opton the youngest soldier in the regiment. The same company, is living, but the top of his skull; one of the same company, is living, but the same company, is living. It was only 15. The 21st Mo. I think that I was held up this same company, is living, but the same company, is living, but as to Opton the youngest soldier in the regiment. Is don't was only 15. The 21st Mo. I think that I was held up the same company, is living, but the Hornets' Kiefer, Co. M. Was only 15. The 21st Mo. I think that I was held up the same company, is living, but the Hornets' Kiefer, Co. M. Kiefer, Co. M. So, he must stop. Dept. Kiefer and his soon both dided in the youngest soldier in the regiment. Is don't want to criticize; but as to Opton

WHY THEY MISSED SHILOH. Comrade Watson Graham, of Remsen. The exposure of the batteries was such that no man could stay near them in an upright position. The enemy would pour a terrific fire into it and sweep down every living thing. One man during the serp living thing. One man during the forenoon crawled under one of the guns, and they sayed there that they were all tried and true and there to forenoon crawled under one of the guns, and they stayed there till ready to forenoon crawled under one of the guns, and they stayed there till ready to forenoon crawled under one of the guns, and they stayed there till ready to go; and before they went they took all the and there to stay; and they stayed there till ready to go; and before they went they took all the companies recruited for that purpose and the remainder of the times when war bereft ner driven in one afternoon, and the rebs came by the muzzles; but they quit that, as they found too often that they were at the wrong end of the wason Graham, or Remaind, or Remaind,

> be satisfied, whether it is satisfactory or otherwise. Dear Tribune, you are certainly doing your part.—Morris E. Johnson, Co. E, 23d Mich., Manette, Kitsap Co., Wash.
>
> Cage's Ford, Tenn.
>
> Mich. and 60th Ohio were brigaded with us; but the 1st Wis. was not with us at any time, according to my recollection, and I was with my regiment up to Aug. 19. 1864. If the 1st had been with us I would certainly have known of it. Rousseau's Division was the First Division, Four-tannyl Course. teenth Corps.

QUESTIONS HISTORY OF THE SABER. J. A. Gilberg, 5th Ohio Cav., Ellis, Minn., thinks that the "saber with a history," presented at luka to Lieut. Imment. I was in the same brigade. The mel, as captured from the 5th Ohio Cav. by Forrest, probably had not much of a history after all, as, in Comrade Gilberg's opinion, it was carried by one of a detachmanded then by Col. Barters." ment of two-years' recruits for the 5th Ohio Cav., taken in at Lexington, Ky., by Forrest. He says: "Forrest got no sabers from the regiment that was initiated at Shiloh." TO RENEW AN OLD BRIEF ACQUAINTANCE.

# THOUSANDS HAVE KIDNEY TROUBLE AND DON'T KNOW IT

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sent free by mail, postpaid, by which greatest and most successful remedy. lame back, dizziness, sleeplessness, ner- address, Binghamton, N. Y., on everf vousness, heart disturbance due to bad bottle.

the rebels breaking up a canal boat and Please do not submit to such a thing! fired on them, and they shot the stock off Surely we have enough Robert E. Lees

rendered 11,000 of us to Jackson.' AGED PATRIOT POOR AND HELPLESS. works! Not a rebel had got 10 feet inside till he was a prisoner.

From that time till 11 p. in. there was a continuous roar. They charged and were repulsed 12 times. I will never forget the cries and groans of the wounded and dying there. About 11:45 the skirmishers were told to remain in the works and hold the regiment.

FOR A MONUMENT FOR GEN. GIBSON.

S. F. Gray, President, Indianapolis, Ind., and A. M. Dildine, Secretary, Lima, Ohio, announce that the 49th Ohio hopes to be able to dedicate its monument to Gen. Gibson, its first commander, in June, 1904. It will be necessary, however, they state in a circular letter, that comrades can't even dress myself; have to be contribute liberally and promptly. The my wife and myself except \$12 pension.

WIDOW WANTS INFORMATION. A. A. Jones, Toledo, Iowa, writes: "The widow of Sam'l H. Wood, who at the outbreak of the war lived at Kirksville, Mo., and who enlisted in Co. I, 7th Mo. Cav., and was killed near Waverly, Mo., May 26, 1862, desires me to ask some of his comrades to write to me. Information concerning his brother, George N. Wood, is also desired. He served in the same is also desired. He served in the same company and was killed at Lone Jack in

Wadkins is in good health, with an active memory, and tells with great interest stories of the times when war bereft her

H. D. Barton, 48th Ia., Orosi, Cal. those comrades who at the close of the brigade cowar, when they were in the full vigor of 26th Ind. early manhood, drifted to the Far West and became a great factor in its upbuilding. Where strength, skill and intellect were required they were on hand, and whatever they undertook they carried through with the zeal they had learned in the Army. These men have done their work, and gray has begun to be the dominant color among them. They should be taken care of by the Government, and one way that the Government can do this is by appointing them wardens of the game and forest reservations, which duty they could discharge as well as the young men who are now holding down those jo J. T. McLaughlin, Co. K, 128th Ind., North Topeka, Kan., wishes to substantiate a comrade, thus: "I can substantiate the statement made by W. F. Barkus, of Dallas, Tex., as to commander of the ment. I was in the same brigade. The 120th, 124th and 128th Ind. formed the

WAR TIME VOTING. Comrade Sam Kurtz, Co. D., 91st Ill. Los Angeles, Cal., writes: "My memory is quite clearly to the effect that in 1864 the Illinois volunteers who were out of O. Norville, Co. B. 103d Ill., who served

Weak and unbealthy hidneys are re- | kidney trouble, skin eruptions from bad ponsible for more sickness and suffering blood, neuralgia, rheumatism, diabetes, through neglect or other causes, kidney bloating, irritability, wornout feeling, trouble to permitted to continue, fatal re- lack of ambition, loss of fiesh, sallow complexion, or Bright's disease.

If your water, when allowed to remain: undisturbed in a glass or bottle for twenty-four hours, forms a sediment or set-



ling, or has a cloudy appearance, it is evidence that your kidneys and bladder need immediate attention.

Swamp-Root is the great discovery of Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist. Hospitals use it with wonderful success in both slight and severe cases. Doctors recommend it to their pa-You may have a sample bottle of this tients and use it in their own families, befamous kindney remedy, Swamp-Root, cause they recognize in Swamp-Root the

the most distressing cases of kidney, liver, or bladder troubles, that to prove its wonderful merits you may have a sample bottle and a book of valuable information, both sent absolutely free by mail. The book contains many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. The value and success of Swamp-Root is so well known that our readers are advised to send for a sample bottle. In sending your address to Dr. Kilner & Oo., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say you read this generous offer in the Washington National Tribune. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

the gun of one of the 87th boys, and the Lieutenant said: 'Be glad it wasn't your head!' At Point of Rocks we helped the dead or reviving their dangerous and load a battery on cars and then fell back to Harper's Ferry, where Col. Miles sur-PROMOTE THAT CORPORAL.

John Moore, Co. G, 10th Ohio Cav., El-Comrade Clark Tritt, Shoal Creek, Ark., writes: "I was three years in Co. F, 12th Kan.; was in Co. D, of John Ball's Missoldiers, with a Lieutenant in command. "About noon that day a young negro woman came hurriedly to our picket reserve post and said that a party of rebel soldiers was at her master's house, waiting for their dinner. Examining the messenger

carefully we learned that the rebels had hitched their horses near the barn, and left their guns in the barn, which the colored woman said we could reach unseen. They Hunt, Samuel Hutchinson, Jacob Leitner, Dig Credicat and John Moore went after the rebels, being guided by the colored

From Erie, Colo., Geo. Brown, Co. D. 47th Ill., writes: "If anybody asks you what regiment first entered Spanish Fort, were at the front on picket. In the morning at 4 o'clock everything was so still that we got curious and our Sergeant-Major went to see what he could see, and he saw nobody! He found a box of tobacco and divided with the rest of us. Now, 47th, come to the front; report yourselves for duty and back me up!"

J. H. Regusters, 5th Mass. (colored) Cav., Plymouth, N. C., writes a letter that J. Gravenhorst, First Sergeant, Co. A, 37th Ill., Mathewson, Okla., would like

to hear from old company, regimental and brigade comrades. He specially mentions SCATTERING.

Joseph Scheibel, Brockway, Minn., would like to hear through The National Tribune from members of Co. B, 3d N. Y. H. J. Slocum, Co. B, 52d Ill., requests:

"I would like to have some comrade of the 2d Iowa tell us something about a comrade of that regiment who did service as

a spy and scout for Gen. Dodge."
Comrade Geo. W. Norris, 14th Ill. Cav.,
Anna, Ill., wishes to find a comrade. He
says: "He left a note for me at the International Hotel, San Francisco, during the recent Encampment, and signed it, 'Your old comrade of the 14th Ill. Cav.' —and there he ended, forgetting to sign his name. He did tell the clerk what hotel he was at, and I went there, but as I did not know for whom to ask, I failed. I wish that he would write to me."

Geo. W. Smith, Co. K, 115th Ind., West Terre Haute, Ind., says: "I want to know what has become of the old Persimmon Brigade. I don't suppose that I am now altogether "it." Where are the oth-Mich. Battery."

J. F. Norville, Gerlaw, Ill., writes: "I